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fever I could cable the information in ample time to protect Mobile, the destination of the ship. I am unable to determine the place or source of infection in this case.

## PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—History of case of malarial fever on steamship San Juan from New Orleans and treatment of vessel.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, August 28, as follows:

Referring to the case of fever arriving on the steamship San Juan from New Orleans, mentioned in my cablegram of August 22, I have the honor to state that it was one of quartan malarial fever. The history of the case was somewhat suspicious, in that yellow fever had occurred in the neighborhood of this patient's home and that shortly before embarking one of his family was taken ill with fever, the diagnosis of which had not been determined when he left. This passenger has now recovered under the administration of quinine.

temperature record is inclosed.

The steamer was fumigated; the holds, forecastle, and second cabin with 2 per cent sulphur dioxide, the cabins and staterooms with pyrethrum powder, 1 pound per 1,000 cubic feet. No mosquitoes were found. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur at the Louisiana Quarantine Station, and the stewards informed me that dead mosquitoes were found afterwards. In some parts of the vessel there still remained a perceptible smell of sulphur. The vessel has been allowed to work cargo in quarantine, with the crew under supervision, temperatures being taken daily. The passengers were taken to the quarantine station and held for observation for five days after last fumigation. All were released in good health. A medical inspector of the Louisiana State board of health accompanied the vessel as medical officer and handed me the daily temperature records of all the passengers and crew during the voyage. Nothing of note occurred, except the malarial case above mentioned.

## WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, August 26, as follows: Week ended August 26, 1905: Bills of health issued, 3; vessels fumigated, none. The sanitary condition of the port remains good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES-UNTABULATED.

Bahamas—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended August 18, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended August 26, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay-Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

British Guiana—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 170, including 23 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 23,500. Total number of deaths, 178, including enteric fever 2, measles 7, plague 4, smallpox 46, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Dutch Guiana—Paramaribo.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 102. No contagious diseases reported.

France—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended July 30, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Great Britain—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 12, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended August 12, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 23, scarlet fever 16, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 7, and 372 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,143 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 2 from whooping cough, and 78 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 12, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 28.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 151 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1 and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 12, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 17.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 463, including diphtheria 1, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, and 10 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 263,638. Total number of deaths, 312, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 92 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 291, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, smallpox 1, whooping cough 2, and 74 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported; 224 deaths from plague reported.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths not reported; 45 deaths from plague reported.

Java—Batavia.—Two weeks ended July 22, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Malta-Week ended June 24, 1905. Estimated population, 202,134. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria 3, and 1 from enteric fever.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths, 973, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, Mediterranean fever 15, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended August 12, 1905. Total number of deaths, 123, including Mediterranean fever 4, and 4 from enteric fever.

Spain—Barcelona.—Ten days ended August 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 396, including enteric fever 5, measles 4, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 34 from tuberculosis.

West Indies—Curação.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 12. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to September 15, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see Public Health Reports for June 30, 1905.]

[Note.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

## CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong	July 15	1		
Shanghai	June 1-July 29	3	2	
Germany:	•	l		
Hamburg	Aug. 29-Sept. 6	3	1	First case imported, second in
G				fected in hospital.
India:		l		-
Bombay	June 13-Aug. 8		17	
Calcutta	May 27-Aug. 5	l	79	
Madras	June 3-Aug. 4		507	
Philippine Islands:		1		
Manila	August 26			Present.
Straits Settlements:	8	i		
Singapore	May 6	1		
Singapore Wellesley	May 5	1		